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clares that "the grip of the whisky ring is felt everywhere." THE visits of legislative committees

It is a Democratic paper which de-

to public institutions should not be unkets at the expense of the State. THE New York Herald figures out Mr.

Cleveland's plurality at 369,533, but if there had been free suffrage in the South during the past fifteen years there would have been no plurality of that variety. WHILE Mr. Cleveland has summoned

a considerable number of more or less prominent Democrats to Lakewood, the name of Isaac Pusey Gray, or of any other Indiana statesman, is not in the THERE would be no Sherman silver

teen-twentieths of the Democrats in the last Congress had not been determined to force free silver coinage upon the country. AFTER millionaires Murphy and Mitch-

law to worry Mr. Cleveland now if nine-

ell, as Democratic Senators, follows James Smith, jr., of New Jersey, "very wealthy." And yet Democratic leaders on the stump will continue to denounce the Senate as a millionaire's club.

WHEN a convert of three months standing, who did not know, July 1, whether, or not to take the Populist nomination for President, is made official adviser of Mr. Cleveland, it is fair to assume that Democratic statesmen have run out.

IT is complained in France that Great Britain has taken advantage of the present embarrassment of the French government to break treaties made with France in relation to Egypt. In other words, the British government is true to its traditions.

CLEVELAND organs in the East are not pleased with the sort of Democrat Judge Martin, the fiat Senator-elect of Kansas, declared himself to be. They are not for free silver and some of them are not sostrongly for free trade as they were in October.

THE majority of the Indiana Legislature is in some respects a remarkable body of men, but the Journal feels that it is due them to say that the delegation which went to Chicago, presumably at the expense of the State, were very largely the substitutes of members.

GENERAL WEAVER, the Populist leader, is reported to be very much disgusted because his party in California and Kansas has secured the election of Democratic United States Senators, and confesses that this action will seriously weaken the Populist movement. For once, General Weaver is right.

THE organization which employs men to go about and declare, among other things, that Pope Pius instigated the rebellion and ordered Catholics in the Union army to desert, should not call itself the American Protective Association, but should seek a name in keeping with its hopeless ignorance and stupidity.

MR. RAYNER, of Maryland, whose quarantine bill the Democratic House took the life out of to please Tammany, tells his Democratic associates that "the cholera will certainly come next spring," and that "if it does bring death and disaster the Democratic House will be held responsible." It is not often that a Democrat in this House states a fact so succinctly.

Mr. BLAINE never appeared to better advantage than in his "Twenty Years in Congress," in which he wrote with the judicial impartiality of a historian, and treated his political opponents not bnly with fairness but with magnanimly. Of Justice Lamar, who died only I few days before him, he said: "He stood firmly by his State, in accordance with the political creed in which he had been reared, but looked back with tender regret to the Union whose destiny he had worked to share, and under the protection of whose broader nationality he had hoped to live and die." This is kindly and generously put.

In view of the necessity of prompt action in regard to the Sandwich Islands | signatures. The use of the instrument question, it is somewhat unfortunate in determining the character of blood that Secretary of State Foster and Senator Morgan, a member of the Senate committee on foreign affairs, are on the point of leaving the country. Secretary Foster has had large experience in international affairs, and his advice in this matter would be valuable, while Senator Morgan is an ardent supporter of American interests under all circumstances. Both of these gentlemen will

the conference of the Behring sea commission in Paris, and the administration will thus be deprived of their services in handling the Sandwich Islands question.

THE BANDWICH ISLANDS QUESTION. The more the question of annexing the Sandwich Islands is considered the more importance it assumes and the greater the necessity appears of careful and many-sided consideration by this government before deciding upon it. It is a question that reaches far into the future and involves great possibilities. To appreciate these we must consider what the situation may be a hundred years hence. By that time the Pacific coast States will have a population many times greater than they have at present. Our trade with China, Japan and Australia will have increased enormously. The Pacific ocean will be underlaid with cables as the Atlantic is now. There will be several more trunk lines of railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and the transcontinental trade will have vastly increased. Our ships on the Pacific ocean will be multiplied many times. The Nicaragua canal will have been completed, and a large part of the trade of the world will be passing through it. The power that controls the Hawaiian islands will control the western approaches to the canal and the commerce of the Pacific ocean. These are some of the possibilities, if not certainties, that must be considered. The question of annexation is not one of to-day, but of the distant future. It involves all the possibilities implied in the prophetic words "westward the course of empire takes its way." In the year 2000, when the United States shall have a population of 200,000,000 and when its trading vessels will be ploughing the waters of the Pacific in all directions, can it afford not to own or at least not to control the Sandwich Islands? However this may be, it is certain the United States cannot afford to let any other power own or control the islands. If there were any assurance of the establishment and maintenance of a stable and permanent native government, friendly to the United States, that would perhaps be the most desirable condition, but there is no such assurance. The islands are now, as it were, in the international market seeking annexation or protection. Suppose the commissioners now on their way to Washington with overtures for annexation should be turned away and should make the same proposition to England. It would be accepted instantly, and, once in possession or control of the islands, England would never be dispossessed of them. If the present revolution results in her getting control of the islands the year 2000 will find her there, menacing our Pacific coast, dominating the commerce of the Pacific ocean and controlling the western approaches to the Nicaragua canal. It is too plain for argument that the United States cannot permit any other government to annex or control the islands. The only alternative left for us is either to annex them or establish a native

## A CONSTITUTIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

government and a protectorate.

Is an apportionment of Senators and Representatives such as the Constitution of the State requires too much to expect of the General Assembly? The Supreme Court of last year declared that the apportionment under which the Assembly was elected is unconstitutional, and the present court has practically sustained that opinion. In view of these facts what will the Legislature do? Was Representative Ader moved by the spirit of true prophesy when he declared that the end had come to unfair apportionments and that a new would be adopted General Assembly as was by a Democratic Legislature in Michigan and by the Democratic Legislature of Wisconsin in part when supreme courts had declared their apportionments unconstitutional? No man of intelligence who has any regard for his reputation will have the audacity to stand up and assert that an apportionment which gives the Democrats nearly two-thirds of the House on a plurality of about 7,000 votes in the State, and with a minority of 28,000 when all the votes of other parties are aggregated, is a fair apportionment or anything like it. With a fair apportionment, the Democratic majority in the House should not be more than six or eight.

An apportionment which disfranchises a considerable portion of the people of the State, as does that which the Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional, is naturally followed by a brood of evils. Legislators who know that they are not responsible to a majority of voters are naturally more reckless than if they realized that bad legislation, extravagance and corrupt practices would endanger their success in the next election. If the Democrats in the present Legislature had only the preponderance to which their share of the aggregate vote entitled them they would not have the large number of useless clerks and other attendants they now have; they would not cut up the State into judicial districts to further partisan ends regardless of the interests of the people. Such gerrymanders as the last two apportionments in this State defeat the purposes of representative government and prevent an expression of the popular will.

# THE MICROSCOPE AS A WITNESS.

The McDonald will case, now on trial at Noblesville on a change of venue from this county, is developing some interesting features, not the least of which is the introduction of the microscope as an aid to expert judgment of corpuscles and of scraps of hair in trials for murder has been familiar for many years, but the other application seems to be of comparatively recent date. It is easy to see, however, that the microscope may prove a valuable aid in revealing peculiarities in a signature which are not visible to the unassisted eye, and in this way it may be as useful in vindicating a genuine signature as in expossail on the 8th of February to attend | ing a forged one. No person makes his

signature exactly alike at all times. Many circumstances enter into the case, as the kind of pen, paper and ink used, whether the signature is made sitting or standing, whether it is an important or an unimportant matter, whether the writer is well or ill, composed or nervous, and so on. In addition to all these and other circumstances, the personal equation always figures, namely, the writer's temper, mood and thoughts at the time of signing. In view of all these conditions, it is not unlikely the microscope would show that of a thousand signatures made on different days by the same person no two were exactly alike, although they might look so to the naked eye. In the matter of initials, almost every person has a varying signature. In ordinary affairs a majority of persons sign their name with the initials of the Christian name, while in important matters, as in a deed or will, they write it out in full. It is probable that not one deed or will in five hundred is signed otherwise than with the first part of the Christian name written out in full. Aside from this it is probable that a powerful microscope would reveal peculiarities and discrepancies in genuine signatures which the writer of them never dreamed of and would be entirely unable to account for. In this way, by comparing a suspected signature with a large number of genuine ones, the microscope may be used to remove doubts as well as to confirm them.

MR. VALENTINE, the recognized authority of the Wells-Fargo Express Company in the estimating of the value of the precious metals produced annually in the gold and silver regions, has just made his report of the output of silver during the year 1892, at the ruling market values. He puts the value of such silver bullion at \$50,607,601, against \$60,614,004 in 1891, and \$64,808,637 in 1889. The lower price in 1892 doubtless makes the difference somewhat greater than would appear if the output were given in ounces. At the same time, the output of gold has been declining in about the same ratio, the figures being \$32,527,661 in 1889, \$31,795,361 in 1890 \$31,685,118 in 1891, and \$29,847,444 in 1892. Any considerable falling off in silver will be attended usually by a shrinkage of gold, as both metals are often found in conjunction and are separated at the mill or smelter.

THE action of the Senate in restoring the power of appointment to the Governor is an important step toward a return to constitutional methods. At the same time it is open confession by the majority in this General Assembly that its predecessor, which deprived the executive of his constitutional functions. was guilty of a wrong. The Governor cannot be held responsible for the management of the public institutions in the remotest degree unless he has the power to appoint and remove the managers. It is hoped that, having taken one step toward constitutional methods, the Legislature will move on in the same direction. It is some way back to all the land-marks of constitutional government in this State.

MR. MITCHELL, the new Democratic Senator from Wisconsin, is a great horseman. and very much at home on the race-track. A Milwaukee paper says his social inclinations may be best understood when it is said that if he were a wealthy Englishman he would belong to the Prince of Wales's set. It adds: "Some of his best friends regret that he has become so prominent in politics, fearing the bad effects of the associations upon one so socially inclined." All of which indicates that Mr. Mitchell is not likely to prove much of an acquisition to the Senste.

THE public is patiently waiting for the man who will write the Declaration of In-

Hsn! don't mention it, but advices from Delaware state that the p-ch-s are killed.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

Unwitting Translation. Mr. Watts-The idea! Astronomer Flammarion has had a copy of his "Ciel et Terre" bound in human skin. Mrs. Watts-Heavens and earth!

He Would Do Better. Visitor-Are you going to be a shoe merchant, like your father?

Johnny-Nays. I'm going into some business where I can afford to give my little boy a dime whenever he wants it. Fonetic Fantasy.

A lunatic, given to laughter, Woke the echoes from floor to raughter: That the man was insane

Was perfectly plain-For no man could be any daughter. Not So Very Cold. Mrs. Wickwire-I was at Mrs. Potts's to-day

and that ridiculous old uncle of hers was telling

us he had seen the weather so cold that even the lamp-posts were frozen. What an old-fabri-Mr. Wickwire-I think he told the truth. Did

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH HAWAII? THE United States can never consent to

you ever see the weather so warm that the lamp-

let its influence in the Hawiian islands be second to that of any other power.-New York Tribune. WE must, of course, defend Hawaii against interference from any other nation, but as to taking this unfortunate little country

into the Union, there is time enough for that .- Philadelphia Times. WE don't want Hawaii, and yet we don't want anybody else to get her. The State Department may be a rather important factor of the new administration, after all.

-Louisville Courier-Journal. Ir is an open question whether the benefits of Hawaiian annexation to the United States would offset the danger from needless entanglements with foreign nations beyond the Pacific slope. - Omaha Bee.

THE most that could be made of it would be a sort of satrapy, and its political management probably would be profligate and corrupt beyond anything possible, except the negro governments in the South after the war .- Chicago Herald. Bur whatever may be the right thing to

do in this regard there can be no question that upon one fact the entire people of the United States will be of one mind, and that is that no foreign power shall absorb Hawaii .- Cincinnati Tribune. THE United States must accept the islands, but this should not be done without

sibility of restoring native rule with an American "resident."-Philadelphia Press. TERRITORIAL relations, as a fixed factor. are favored by the annexationists. In that way Hawaii would be kept out of national politics. Such annexation would be a fit | Egypt.

a careful consideration of our treaty obliga-

tions to France and England and the pos-

conclusion to the Harrison administration, an administration which will go down to history as especially brilliant and wise in its foreign policy.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

If we neglect this opportunity Great Britain will find occasion to control the islands. Let us have them. They constitute a fine group. Sugar is an extensive industry and capable of much higher development under American protection. -Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE thing absolutely certain for the moment is that no European domination over Hawaii, even in the form of a joint protectorate, would be permitted. The alternative is autonomy-doubtless now as a republic - or annexation to the United States .- New York Times.

THE application of the Hawaiian islands for admission to the United States should be declined with thanks. We are large enough. Talk of extension comes chiefly. from sentimentalists and visionaries who find themselves temporarily with nothing else to talk about.—Milwaukee Sentinel. WE don't suppose there will be any diffi-

culty in the way of arranging proper terms for the admission of the welcome applithe first independent foreign country to be annexed to the American Union; and we dare say it will not be the last -New York LET us have an American policy and let

it be understood, pending such a policy, that this government will not tolerate any interference or encroachment on the part of England or any other power. The question, reduced to the fewest words, 18, shall the United States appex the islands or shall England? To this question there should be but one answer .- Chicago Trib-THERE is the additional consideration

that if we do not admit them to annexation, or at least extend a protectorate over them, Great Britain will. The nation which owns Gibraltar and has established convenient coaling stations and moles wherever opportunity afforded would not be slow to respond with vigorous affirmation to a similar appeal addressed to her. -Chicago News.

#### A MARITAL PUZZLE.

Calamity That Befel a Household When Farmer Wedded His Son-in-Law's Sister.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 30,-The following odd and sensational marriage took place recently at Lincoln, Ill. It seems that John Kleunnan has been working for a farmer by the name of John Miller, residing in West Lincoln township. Kleunnan became enamored of a daughter of his employer, and the maiden reciprocated the affection, but farmer Miller resolutely forbade the marriage. The lover then went to town and had a warrant sworn out for the arrest or his intended father-in-law on the charge of assaulting his daughter. The daughter was then summoned as a witness, and while the father was waiting for the trial the couple quietly slipped around the corner to a justice of the peace and were married. The suit against the old man was dismissed and all ended peaceably. A peculiar feature about this marriage is that Mr. Miller married his son-in-law's sister, and now Mr. Kleunnan is a brother-in-law to his father-in-law and a brother to his mother-in-law. He is son-in-law to his sister, and also a son-inlaw to his brother-in-law. The bride is a sister-in-law to her father and mother, and should children bless the union she would be a cousin to her children. She is the wife of her uncle and a piece of her husband. The grandtather and mother will address their children as nieces and nephews, and the little tots will have the privilege of being half-cousins to themselves.

## THE KHEDIVE ENLIGHTENED.

He Learns What Every One Else Knew, that England Was Fooling Him. Washington Post

The young Khedive of Egypt is wiser now than he was a week ago. Then he supposed that he was really the ruler of Egypt. Then he believed that the British occupation meant only what England pretended it meant. Now he knows that England's professions were hypocritical, and that, instead of being a ruler, he is a puppet and a prisoner. It is just as well. The young Khedive

was the only person in the civilized world

who did not understand the situation. His onesomeness was really touching. Now he understands everthing and is in pleasant and abundant company. He has come out of his fool's paradise, realizes that he is a royal fiction, and will, of course, behave himself accordingly for the future. England's attitude toward Egypt has been perfectly intelligible to the world at all times. It is thoroughly characteristic of that colossal freebooter and professional spoliator. England invaded Egypt with the same old pious grimace, under the cover of which she has ransacked every helpless territory and robbed every fee-ble people that excited her avarice. The moral condition of Egypt grieved her, and she went to its relief with a prayer-book in one hand and a jimmy in the other. The moral condition of Egypt has weighed in England's mind from that day to this. It will continue to weigh so long as Egypt retains any property worth the taking or for any further schemes of British spoliation. Why the little Khedive should have been blind to a fact that was notorious to everybody else is a conundrum scarcely worth considering. At all events, his eyes have been thoroughly opened at last, and no more illusions throng his vision. Whatever he may have dreamed a week ago, he realizes now that he is England's marionette and nothing

It is an amusing farce. This masquerade of philanthropy, this evangelical smirk, this apparition of the holy cloak that hides a dagger is funny enough to be sure. The spectacle of the poor little Khedive playing at majesty and England taking care of his morals with a bludgeon is quite the most delightful stroke of humor we have seen Everybody can afford to laugh, we should say, except the Great European powers, whose part in the performance should rather make them blush.

# SUBLIMITY IN DEATH.

James G. Blaine's Eloquent Tribute on President Garfield. New York Advertiser.

Mr. Blaine's death, after so many weeks of painful wasting away, recalls the mournful and beautiful sentences with which he closed his oration before Congress on the death of President Garfield. He

With unfaltering front be faced death. With unfailing tenderness he took leave of life. Above the demoniac hiss of the assassin's bullet he heard the voice of God. With simple resignation he bowed to the divine decree. As the end drew near his early cravings for the sea returned. The stately mansion of power had been to him the wearisome hospital of pain; and he begged to be taken from its prison walls, from its oppressive, stiffing air, from its homelessness and its hopelessness. Gently, silently, the love of a great people bore the pale sufferer to the longed-for healing of the sea, to live or die, as God should will, within the sight of its heaving billows, within sound of its manifold voices. With wan, fevered face tenderly lifted to the cooling breeze, he looked out wist-fully upon the ocean's changing wonders—on its far sails, whitening in the morning light; on its restless waves, rolling shoreward to break and dis beneath the noonday sun; on the red cloud of evening, arching low to the horizon; on the serene and shining pathway of the stars. Let us think that his dying eyes read a mystic meaning which only the rapt and parting soul may know. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves break-ing on a farther shore, and felt already upon his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning. Will sweeter, nobler or loftier words be

spoken beside the bier of this potent man who has passed to "the shores of the seas that are our boundaries?"

#### The Gresham Mystery. New York Advertiser.

For a man who declares that he will never, no never go into Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, noraccept an appointment at his hands, Judge Gresham seems to have a great deal of mysterious business with Grover nowadays.

Good Advice for the Khedive. New York Sun.

We respectfully advise the Khediye of Egypt to refrain from kicking up a row with England. We offer this advice to him in his own interest, and in the interest of

NOW CHARGED WITH MURDER

George Duncan, the Victim of Attempted Robbery, Dead by Reason of a Bullet.

foung and Monyhan Identified by Him as His Assailants-In His Ante-Mortem Statement Young Was Declared the Murderer.

George Duncan, the barber shot by two footpads, died vesterday afternoon, and the charge against the two men accused of shooting becomes murder. On the night of Monday, Jan. 16, as Duncan, who was employed at No. 216 West Washington street, was returning from his work he was con fronted by two men on South Mississippi, near Pearl street, and ordered to hold up his hands. To enforce obedience to the demand one of the men thrust a revolver in each hand into Duncan's face. Instead of doing as commanded. Duncan turned and fled towards Washington street, and one of the men cried, "Shoot him." The other fired two shots, one of which struck Duncan in the back. He continued running and rushed into Navin's drug store, at the corner of Mississippi and Washington streets. Dr. S. E. Crose, who happened to be near the drug store, examined the wounded man, and Collier & Murphy's ambulance was called and removed him to his home, No. 338 South West street. Dr. Crose probed for the ball, but was unable to find it. Duncan's assailants fled after the shoot-

ing. Chief Splann and detectives Dougherty, Kinney and Richards began to work upon the case, and on the Wednesday night following Chief Splann arrested Fred Monyhan, while he was engaged in a game of cards, in a West Washington-street saloon. At about the same time detectives Dougherty, Kinney and Richards found William S. Nolan, alias Young, at his boarding-house, on West Maryland street, and placed him under arrest. Neither of the men were told the cause of their arrest and when they were taken to the police station, were brought before Superintendent Colbert and examined separately. This was the first intimation either of the prisoners had as to the cause of his arrest. They told conflicting stories, and, although they could account for their whereabouts up till about half-past 10 o'clock, neither of them could give satisfactory answers as to where they had been after that time. As it was about 11 o'clock when Duncan was shot, both were held on a charge of lostering, upon which charge they were subsequently sent to the work-

In his examination at the police station by Superintendent Colbert, Young said he had but recently come to this city from St. Louis and was employed at the malleable iron works. He pretended to be very in-dignant at being accused of being an associate of Monyhan, although he admitted an acquaintance with him. It was by means of a letter found on his person that it was discovered that his right name was Young instead Noian. This letter was from wife, at St. Louis, and from its contents the police supposed that the authorities at that place wanted him for some offense, the nature of which was unknown. Monyhan is a brick-maker and a married man, residing on Washington street, west of the

As soon as Duncan was able to see the prisoners they were taken before him, and he positively identified them as his assailants, and said that the tailer man, Young, was the one who did the shooting. The prisoners were taken back to the workhouse, where they are now confined, serving out the term of days to which they were sentenced as loiterers.

After lingering for two weeks between life and death, Duncan died yesterday afternoon at 5:05 o'clock. Dr. Eisenbeiss had called during the morning and seeing that the chances were against his patient's recovery, he notified the coroner. Accompanied by Deputy Prosecutor Cox, the coroner went to Duncan's bedside for the purpose of obtaining his ante-mortem statement. Duncan was asked if he realized his condition and replied that he did. He was then asked if he was positive that he was right in his identification of the men, and he resterated his tormer state-ments. At the time of his death Duncan's skin was very yellow, indicating jaundice, and there is a probability that the ball had entered the liver or pierced the bile tube, An autopsy will be beld this morning which will disclose the range of the ball and the organs penetrated. Duncan was a married man, thirty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. The two loiterers will now be arraigned for murdet.

# UNFORTUNATE RHODA WALKER.

insanity Inquest to be Held To-Day to Ascertain Her Mental Condition.

This morning a commission will decide as

to the sanity or insanity of Rhoda Walker, who has attained considerable notoriety within the past two years. About a year and a half ago Captain Splann and turnkey Taffe found furnishes a desirable starting point her one night on Washington street leaning against a lamp-post seemingly meditating about something. Her actions aroused their suspicion at the time that her mind was affected, and she was sent to the police station, but was afterward given into charge of her mother, Mrs. Hinkle, who resides on Washington, near Rural street. A few months afterward she was found in a room on West Washington street, where, it was supposed, she had been enticed by men who met her at the merrygo - round, at which place she was a frequent visitor. She was again sent to the police station and held as a witness. it being thought at the time by the police that they could secure the persons who had enticed her to the room. Failing in this. the girl was again released, and went home with her mother. She refused to remain at home, however, and was continually running away. Upon one of these trips she went to Logansport, where she was found in a telegraph office. During her second confinement at the police station she attempted suicide hanging herself with a rope made of tinsel braid torn from her dress. She was discovered by telephone operator Stout and out down. She was unconscious, and Dr. Earp, who was summoned, with difficulty resuscitated her. About two mouths ago she was again found on East Washington street leaning against a lamp-post, seemingly wrapped in deep meditation. She either could not or would not tell anything about herself, and was sent to the police station. Here she said she had been to Monroe's read-house, but did not know who with or how long she had been there. About two weeks ago proceedings were begun to have her declared insane, but were dismissed at the request of Dr. Earp and her mother, who said the Sisters of the Good Shepherd had agreed to receive her. While at this institution she attempted suicide twice, and displayed a penchant for writing letters, and showed unmistakable signs of insanity. Her letters were all in regard to a large sum of money which she imagined she was going to receive. She also persisted in calling her mother aunt. and would not believe that she was her mother. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd notified her mother, of her condition, that they could not longer keep her, and it was then decided to hold an inquest. The commission was to have met yesterday morning, but on account of the absence of witnesses Dr. Earp requested that it be postponed until today. The girl is seventeen years of age, and her mental troubles date from a fall

Cloud Loses His Thumb.

spine was injured.

Charles Cloud, a switchman, employed on the Chicago division of the Big Four. had one hand mashed between the bumpers last night while coupling cars. It was found necessary to amputate the thumb, Dr. Coomba was the surgeon in charge of the case. Cloud lives at No. 589 East Michigan street.

she received several years ago, when her

Buildings Offered for Encampment. The National Encampment committee on buildings and grounds met yesterday after-

noon and received the reports of the mem-bers. Many halls have been tendered and accepted for the use of visiting G. A. R. delegations. About twenty-five members have not yet reported and Chairman Richardson requests that the result of their labors be sent in at once. The entire committee will meet again in two weeks, when the question of securing ground will be dis-

FAKE PRIZE-FIGHTING.

Road-House Proprietor Secures a Crowd by Questionable Means,

The advertised glove contest between Charles Grim and William Hanlon attracted a number of local sports Charles Reichert's road - house on the Churchman pike, last night, who were eventually disappointed in the fun they anticipated. A sort of a three-barreled programme was on the bills, two sparring contests, and a wrestling match, and the last was the only one that materialized. It came after several hours of waiting in a poorly-ventilated, half-warmed bar-room, and there was a fizzle in all that the word indicates. A callow youth with a plaintive voice announced to the crowd, after it had become impatient from waiting, that Hanlon had failed to show up, that the other sparrers were unwilling to go on unless the big event took place, and that the wrestling match would come off if there were a sufficient number of "two bits" in the assemblage. The crowd assembled in a small hall up-stairs. and two boys in undershirts and trousers appeared as the opposing gladistors. They wrestled two rounds, going at it with about the skill of a prize Jersey cow walking down the halls of Congress, and each got one to his credit. Then one got the sideache, and they boxed a couple of rounds for a rest. They were unable to hurt each other that way. and concluded to finish up the way they had begun. One laid down on the floor, the other was unable to turn him over, and the first man just laid there. That ended it. The crowd started home, while the obsequious proprietor of the road-house assured it that it was some terrible mistake, and that "de fight he come off at some other time." George Adams and William Sullivan were the names of the two wrestlers.

THOSE ALLEGED FRENCH BALLS.

Superintendent Colbert Has Investigated and Will Stop Them if Improper.

For several days past people on the streets have been talking of the alleged French balls to be given to-night, one at Mozart and one at Tombinson Hall. The French people of the city have been active in their efforts to let the people know that the only French society known to exist in this city, L'Union de Francaise, is not interin any way whatever, in the balls. They are exceedingly indignant at the attempt to give the ball under the name of the French people. It is said that tickets for the balls are on sale in a number of houses of ill repute, and that it is a money-making scheme, concocted and to be foisted upon the people by three men who are only French from the fact that they have named themselves "L'Association de Francaise." Superintendent Colbert says his suspicions were aroused on the subject from the fact that three tickets were sent to him, and he asked patrolman Asch, who is a member of L'Union de Française about the balls, and was told by him that it was not the French giving the dance. In his investigation be says he found that a broker in the Lombard building was furnishing money to the three men who were giving the balls as s speculation. The superintendent said that the balls would be stopped if it was found that they were not what they should

M'ALL MISSION IN PARIS.

Meeting in Interest of La Ealle Indiana-Annual Meeting Announced.

A meeting of the McAll mission was held vesterday afternoon with Mrs. D. D. Nay, No. 381 North Tennessee street, and there was a large attendance. The latter fact is significant of the growth of the interest in this city for this branch of foreign mission work. Letters were read from Dr. R. W. McAtl, founder of the mission, and from Mr. Migot, who has charge of the Salle Indiana, or the station which is supported by the offerings from this State. This mission circle has pledged \$300, payable annually, and with this comparatively small amount the good work is carried on. Perhaps even greater interest was felt in the letter of Mr. H. A. Cuppy, of this city, who has been in Paris and has visited between thirty and forty of these mission stations. Each ter gave fresh points about work which has been accomplished, and which seems almost marvelous. The aunual meeting of the McAll mission will be held the second Monday in March, the 13th. at the Central-avenue Church, and Rev. Henry A. Buchtel, D. D., will make the address. A social hour followed the reading of the letters.

A PASTOR CALLED.

Rev. Mr. Allen, of Decatur, Will Occupy the Sixth Presbyterian Pulpit.

Rev. E. A. Allen, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Decatur, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. He will succeed Rev. Mr. J. E. Brown, who left to enter editorial work. Mr. Allen 18 probably thirty-five years of age and is a man of much energy, intelligence and earnestness in his work. He preached to this congregation several weeks ago and made a very favorable impression.

Pride of the State, Superintendent of Public Instruction Vories furnishes the following statistics of the schools of the State for 1892: Total number of school children enumerated, 776,963; total number of children enrolled 505,025; average daily attendance, 360,047; number of teachers, 13,549; amount paid to teachers, \$3,872.566; number of schools, 9,878; total value of school property, \$16,-777,504; average length of school, 182 days.

Fires with Small Loss, At 11 o'clock last night a lamp exploded in Samuel Green wooll & Co.'s eigar factory, at No. 117 Massachusetts avenue. The damage will amount to \$25. At midnight the firemen extinguished a blaze in the rooms occupied by Richard Devee, at the corner of Illinois and McNab streets. The premises are owned by Mrs. Ball. A de-

fective fine caused the fire. Ripley, 150; Evans, 104

Cansiderable interest was manifested last night, at the Bates House billiard parlor, over a game of billiards, for scientific points, between Humphrey Evans and Will Ripley. Both are clever amateurs, and executed some fine work. Ripley defeated his opponent by a score of 150 to 104,

Gresham for the Cleveland Cabinet.

The selection of Judge Gresham to represent lilinois in the Cabinet would not awaken enthusiasm among the bourbon Democrats; but, nevertheless, it would not arouse in the State the green-eyed mon-ster of jealousy which the recent campaign, with all its glittering successes, but half subdued, Judge Gresham's appointment might not unite the Democracy of lilinois, but it would not divide it

Holman Must Be Unloaded.

Philadelphia Inquirer. A navy is not essential for the protection of the farms of Indiana, hence it is not at all necessary to construct war vessels. That is the sort of a man the chairman of the appropriations committee is, and if the coming administration expects to accomplish anything in the way of progress it will have to unload Mr. Holman at the outset